the additional anticipated power cannot be extracted, except marginally, under very favourable operating conditions. The rated output of the 235 MWe units is, therefore, assessed presnetly at 220 MWe. The capability of the present reactor core is not expected to increase beyond 220 MWe on a sustained basis.

Production of Heavy Water in the country

361. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of heavy water produced by each of the heavy water plants in the country during the last 3 years with year-wise figures;

(b) the cost of the production of 1 tonne of havy water in each of these plants during the same period with year-wise figures;

(c) the installed capacity of each of these plants and the extent of capacity utilisation of each of these plants during the last three years with year-wise figures;

(d) whether it is a fact that the production figures at the end of the last financial year reveal that with only 273 tonnes of heavy water produced during the year, the Department of Atomic Energy was just over two-thirds short of its target, as reported in the 'Timest of India, dated 2th March, 1992 under the newsitem titled "Heavy Water production sluggish"; and

(e) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c) Production of heavy water in the country is commensurate with the inputs and operating parameters. The performance of fertilizer plant linked heavy water plants is dependent upon the sustained quality of designated inputs from the fertilizer plants. The production of heavy water is adequate to meet the requirements of the present nuclear power programme. All plants except the Heavy Water Plant at Talcher have achieved satisfactory levels of production. Heavy Water being a stratebic material it is not in the national interest to reveal any more details.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Cost of construction of nitrogen based fertiliser

362. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of construction of Nitrogen based Fertiliser factory and the costs of production of Ammonia with different feed stocks; alongwith the details;

(b) the Foreign Exchange requirement in the total cost;

(c) whether there is any scope for coal based fertilizer with modern technology in the coalbelt reducing the import bill; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b) The capital cost of the nitrogenous fertilizer projects (including foreign exchange component) based on different feedstocks, of comparable vintage and capacity, together with cost of production per tonne of ammonia, is given in the statement attached (*See* below)

(c) The technology available for production of ammonia which is an intermediate for production of nitrogenous fertilizer, based on coal has not been found to be reliable and cost effective.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Plant Capacity	Year of establishment/date of commercial production	Capital cost of the project (Rs./crores)	Cost of production (Rs./Tonne of Ammonia 1989-90)	Feed-stock
1	IFFCO, Phulpur	Ammonia 900TPD Urea 1500TPD	March, 1981	205·00 (FE 91·82)	3268·74	Naphtha
2	NFL, Panipat	Ammonia 900TPD Urea 1500TPD	1st Sept. 1979	223·5 (FE 55·79)	4042·89	Fuel Oil
3	FCI, Ramagundam	Ammonia 900TPD Urea 1500TPD	1st Nov.,1980	217·90 (FE 44·60).	11601·19	Coal
4	RCF, Trombay-V	Ammonia 900TPD Urea 1000TPD	1st July, 1982	166·09 (FE 44·60)	4133·00	Natural Gas

Paradeep Phosphates Limited

363. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Republic of Nauru has decided to withdraw lock, stock and barrel from Paradeep Phosphates Limited (PPL), a port-based joint venture worth a billion rupees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have assessed the impact of such a withdrawal by a foreign investor on India's credibility as a reliable country for foreign invesment; and

(d) the reasons for which this joint venture could not be run as a financially viable unit since it went into commercial production in 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b) The Government of the Republic of Nauru have expressed their desire of withdraw their equity participation from Paradeep Phosphates Limited, as in their perception, the company is not likely to make profits in the near future and pay dividends to them.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. is potentially a viable unit though it sustained losses in 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1990-91 due to inadequate availabliity of phosphoric acid and ammonia and labour problems. The company made a profit of Rs. 12.02 crores in 1988-89 and according to the provisional accounts for 1991-92, the company is likely to earn a net profit of Rs. 15.00 crores.

Un-paid profits under DPCO

364. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount of money required to be paid to Government by drug-companies still remain unpaid under the provisions of the Drug Prices Control Order;

(b) if so, the total amount still remaining unpaid and the company-wise details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken and are being taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND